

Yes, women in Massachusetts and other States that have done the right thing by codifying Roe will be safe, but for how long? Anti-choice activists and elected officials across the country, including many in this Chamber, have made it clear that they want to ban every woman in America from accessing abortion care.

They don't care about States' rights. They want to override State laws that protect our reproductive rights because they want to eliminate our ability to control our own bodies.

Well, I have news for those folks. History has shown us, with brutal clarity, that you will never ban abortions. You will just ban the safe ones.

Women, particularly women of color and those from low-income backgrounds, will be forced into the alleys for their abortion care. Many women will die from unsafe procedures.

While families mourn an empty seat at the dinner table, the wealthiest in America, including many who cheered on Judge Alito, will find ways to access that same care. But they will do it in secret to avoid the prosecution they want for others and the display of their own hypocrisy.

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That is not the America I want my girls to grow up in. It is not the country I want for any of our daughters to grow up in.

So I urge my colleagues on the other side of the aisle to stop thinking about the political ramifications of supporting women and to start thinking about what could happen to the women in your own life if you succeed.

There is still time to do the right thing. So join us, or at the very least, get out of our way. Our daughters are depending on us.

CONGRATULATING THE PRINCIPLES OF ENGINEERING STUDENTS AT PELLA HIGH SCHOOL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Iowa (Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS) for 5 minutes.

Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the accomplishments of some outstanding students in my district.

Recently, the Principles of Engineering Class at Pella High School won the high school division of the Build Iowa's Future Design Challenge. This design challenge asks students to create innovative projects to improve their community.

Pella is the home of some global, worldwide excellent manufacturing facilities, such as Pella windows and Vermeer manufacturing, so the students drew inspiration from their own hometown.

The class designed an advanced manufacturing lab to be created at the Career Academy of Pella to provide experiences and opportunities for students looking to pursue a career in manufacturing.

Congratulations to Isaac, Crista, Jack, Stephen, Kaysar, Emmalee, Grace, Wyatt, and Jackson on the win. I am thrilled to acknowledge these high school students and to see them introduce innovative solutions to the growing field of manufacturing, and I am excited to see these students become leaders of tomorrow.

Recognizing Sarah Watson

Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Sarah Watson.

Sarah is a University of Iowa graduate, where she was editor of the student-run newspaper, The Daily Iowan. Sarah took her talents to Quad-City Times following graduation where she reports on politics and elections.

During Sarah's time at Quad-City Times, she has reported on pertinent veterans' issues and the full breakdown of legislation introduced at the local, State, and Federal levels.

Sarah's commitment to journalism has not gone unnoticed. Recently, Sarah was awarded the Jay P. Wagner Prize for Young Journalists by the Iowa Newspaper Association. This award is dedicated to the late Jay P. Wagner, an Iowa newspaper reporter and editor who had a passion for encouraging young reporters to report on local communities. This award is awarded to journalists 30 years old or younger who display a deep passion and love for Iowa and its people.

I can think of no person more deserving of this award than Sarah. Her drive to inform the community on issues and topics in their government is unmatched, and I am proud to have journalists like her reporting on issues in my district.

HAPPY BIRTHDAY TO JOSEPH AND MATTHEW MARTINO

Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS. Madam Speaker, I would also like to take a minute to recognize the birthday of my nephews, Joseph and Matthew Martino.

Happy birthday to Joseph and Matthew.

REMEMBERING WALTER MONDALE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Florida (Mrs. MURPHY) for 5 minutes.

Mrs. MURPHY of Florida. Madam Speaker, the memorial service for former Vice President Walter Mondale was held last week.

Unbeknownst to him, Mondale had a major impact on my life and on the lives of other refugees fleeing violence and oppression in Southeast Asia. The moral courage he displayed then should influence and inspire world leaders now as we confront a new refugee crisis spawned by Russia's invasion of Ukraine.

The Carter-Mondale administration took office in 1977 in the aftermath of the end of the U.S. involvement in the Vietnam war. Because my parents had worked with American and South Vietnamese forces during the war, they faced persecution by the communist government that had taken over.

In 1979, we were finally able to escape by boat. Unfortunately for us, we ran out of fuel in international waters. But, fortunately, a U.S. Navy ship responded to our distress call, and the sailors gave us the fuel and supplies we needed to reach a Malaysian refugee camp. We were the beneficiaries of American power and generosity.

My family's physical journey from Vietnam to America and our emotional journey from darkness to light was only possible because of policy decisions made by this Nation's leaders.

After Saigon fell to communist forces in 1975, President Ford permitted about 130,000 South Vietnamese citizens into the United States. But after that, America's gates were essentially closed to refugees from Southeast Asia, even though the situation on the ground continued to deteriorate.

Former U.S. allies were being sent to what was called reeducation camps. They were essentially hard labor camps, and many of them didn't survive.

When Carter and Mondale entered the White House, many Vietnamese families, including mine, were taking their chances on the high seas. We were collectively known as the Vietnamese boat people. There was debate within the U.S. Government about what to do. Some policymakers thought America had done enough. Others believed this country could do more. Carter and Mondale ultimately sided with the advocates for additional action, even though the weight of public opinion was against them.

Mondale chaired a meeting during which he grew impatient with officials from the Defense and State departments. "Are you telling me that we have thousands of people drowning in the open sea, and we have the 7th Fleet right there, and we can't help them?" he asked.

Although some Navy officials were reluctant to use American ships to rescue refugees, Mondale overruled them, and the Navy soon came to cherish their humanitarian role. As one ship commander involved in a rescue operation told Mondale: "I thought it would demoralize my sailors, but I was dead wrong. It's going to make a difference to the way those people think about America. Because when their life was at risk, they saw this ship with an American flag come up and these young guys go down and pick them up . . . It's hard to stay mad at a policy like that."

Of course, saving refugees was only half the battle. Refugees also needed to find countries willing to accept them. Again, Mondale led the country and the world.

In July 1979, Carter sent Mondale to Geneva to address a U.N. conference where Mondale delivered an eloquent and effective speech. He invoked the inadequate efforts taken by the international community to assist European Jews fleeing Nazi Germany. In that case, the consequences of inaction were the death camps.